Cover, Contents, Preface

1987 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research
Reports by Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Survey

Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys VI

Kyoto University Primate Research Institute
1988

1987 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research
Reports by Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Survey

Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys VI

Kyoto University Primate Research Institute
1988

1987 Grant-in-Aid for Scientific research (Grant-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Survey)
Reports of Research Project

1. Number of Project 1986: 61041045, 1987: 62043042
2. Title of Project
   Phylogenetic Studies of South American Monkeys
3. Head Investigator
   1986: Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate Professor, Yasuo NOGAMI
   1987: Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Associate Professor, Yasuo NOGAMI
4. Cooperative Investigators
   Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Instructor, Takeshi SETOGUCHI
   Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, Instructor, Toshio MOURI
   Kyoto University, Department of Geology, Instructor, Terufumi OHNO
   Dokkyo University, School of Medicine, Associate, Nobuhiko HAGURA
   National Institute of Agricultural Resources, Researcher, Mitsuru MINEZAWA
   Hokkaido Institute of Public Health, Research Associate, Kinpei YAGI
   National University of Colombia, Department of Geology, Professor, Carlos VILLARROEL A.
5. Finance
   1986: 14,000,000 Yen (Overseas Survey)
   1987: 1,800,000 Yen (Summary)
6. Results
   Results of research are referred to following papers in this volume.
7. References

(1) NOGAMI, Yasuo & NATORI, Masahito: Fine Structure of the Dental Enamel in the Family Callitrichidae (Ceboidea, Primates). Primates, 27, 245–258, 1986.

(2) SETOGUCHI, Takeshi: Relations between Morphology and Function of the Dentition in the *Stirtonia-Alouatta* Lineage (Ceboidea). in: Current Perspectives in Primate Biology, (D. M. TAUB & F. A. KING, Eds.), van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1986: 201–213.

(3) SETOGUCHI, Takeshi & ROSENBERGER, Alfred L.: A Fossil Owl Monkey from La Venta, Colombia. Nature, 326: 692–694, 1987.

(4) SETOGUCHI, Takeshi: An Owl Monkey as a Living Fossil. Anima, May – 1987: 66–67, 1987 (in Japanese).

(5) SETOGUCHI, Takeshi: Some Problems of the Evolutionary Courses of the Social Organization of Primates Casted by the New Discovery of the Miocene Fossil Owl Monkey from Colombia, South America. Kikan-Jinruigaku (in press).

(6) NATORI, Masahito: Morphological Characteristics of Upper Molars of Squirrel Monkeys (*Saimiri*) and Their Individual Variation. in: Current Perspectives in Primate Biology, (D. M. TAUB & F. A. KING, Eds.), van Nostrand Reinhold Co., New York, 1986: 193–200.

(7) NATORI, Masahito: Interspecific Relationships of *Callithrix* Based on the Dental Characters. Primates, 27: 321–336, 1986.

(8) HANIHARA, Tsunehiko & NATORI, Masahito: Preliminary Analysis of Numerical Taxonomy of the Genus *Saguinus* Based on Dental Measurements. Primates, 28: 517–523, 1987.

(9) NATORI, Masahito: Phylogenetic Relationships of Callitrichidae. Primate Res., 3: 1–9, 1987 (in Japanese).

PREFACE

I am very pleased that Kyoto University Overseas Research Reports of New World Monkeys are published here. This report constitutes of the results of Kyoto University Overseas Research of New World Monkeys operated in the field season of 1986. All the financial support needed was generously given by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of the Japanese Government.

The primatological researches in South America by Japanese scientists have been conducted since 1971. The Japan Monkey Centre organized the first expedition along the upper course of the Amazon River i n 1971 under the auspices of the Japanese Government, and continued to send expeditions in 1973 and 1975 as well. Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University decided to succeed the works of the Japan Monkey Centre and commenced to research in South America with three major purposes. The first one is just the continuation of the Japan Monkey Centre's program on ecological and sociological studies. The second one is a paleontological program and the third one is a genetical program. These second and third programs are new ones and by these works the phylogenetical history of platyrrhines was tried to trace.

Kyoto University has sent primatological expeditions to South America seven times already, including the preliminary research in the fiscal year of 1976. In 1977, the first large-scaled expedition was organized and made researches on both extinct and extant New World monkeys in Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. In 1979, the second expedition was sent to Colombia and Bolivia. In that season, we succeeded in discovering the upper dentition of *Stirtonia tatacoensis* of which lower dentition has solely been known in the La Venta badlands of Colombia. In the field season of 1981, geological work in the area where *Stirtonia* was obtained became the most important project for that year's research program.

In the field season of 1982, the phylogenetic studies of South American monkeys were more emphasized than in the proceeding years. The paleontological and geological works were continued in Colombia and the works were extended in Bolivia as well. The genetic analyses of South American monkeys were also conducted. Especially in Bolivia, blood samples were collected from more than 500 individuals of six genera of *Saimiri, Aotus, Callicebus, Alouatta, Cebus* and *Saguinus*. The research program in the field season of 1984 is just the continuation of the program in 1982. The paleontological works were continued in Colombia and Bolivia, and the genetic studies were conducted in Bolivia.

In 1986, the research programs were succeeded from those in 1984. The results of these works are published here. Since 1982, the paleontological works have been concentrated in one particular spot, called the Kyoto Site (el Sitio de Kioto) because numerous numbers of isolated teeth of primates were screened. Apparently the sediments which contained fossil teeth have been digged out completely to the extent that no teeth have been found there any more. The new localities yielding fossil primates became indispensable in the field season of 1986. Very fortunately, we could discover two localities in the La Venta badlands, several hundred meters north of the original Kyoto Site. Out of one of them, a nearly complete mandible of a fossil owl monkeys which is very similar morphologically to the living species was found. The material has been reported and described in an article appeared in the world famous scientific journal, **Nature**. From the second locality, a fragment of maxilla of *Cebupithecia* which is mentioned in this report.

I am very grateful to the Governments of Colombia, Bolivia and Brazil for their kind permission and helpful cooperation to complete our research project. It is my hope that our research program may contribute to the further and better understanding of the friendship between Japan and these countries.

Yasuo NOGAMI
Professor

CONTENTS